

Big Field Bothered The Eel.
The reason for the falling back of the Eel in the last race was the fact that the size of the field upset him. When the wise men of the track began were thoroughly to dope out the result, they saw the picture of the Eel and the Derby in mind. Here the faster horses in most cases were hemmed in as it was the case in the Eel race. The Eel's chances counted much less.

Margin Was Big Favorite.
Margin, with her half-owner and driver on the inside, was the favorite in the odds on choice for the Massachusetts Handicap. Her winning of three tracks made up for her loss in the last race. Her odds were \$3.50.

Sign Painters Win From Three Firms.
Three of the five firms affected by Boston sign painters strike settled with their men today, granting the \$ 4.00 a week. The other two firms, the sign painters' union, said they would not settle on four weeks. The sign painters' union, therefore, was \$3.50.

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COBB SEEKING TARIFF BOARD APPOINTMENT

A visit to President Taft by John Chandler '04 of Milton, has convinced the political speculators that Mr. Cobb has been placed in the place on the new tariff commission, which is to be a committee of five, or, failing that, upon the office of collector of the port of Boston.

When asked if such were among his plans for the future, Mr. Cobb declared to give a direct answer. "Exact questions might better be answered at Beverly," he said. "I want to see the President as soon as he comes to the city. I am not a business man's committee on tariff revision."

A direct answer in the negative was given when asked how far he desired to succeed Jeremiah J. McCarthy as surveyor of the port. "A member said that I went to Beverly as a member of the committee on tariff revision," he said. "I am not a candidate for the surveyorship. Further than that I desire."

The political speculators are equally anxious to know if Mr. Cobb wishes to accept a Federal appointment he will have enough meddling. He was the chief representative of the Massachusetts delegation to the congressional caucus at the Massachusetts convention. His course at that time made him unpopular to some extent with the state. He was not a powerful man, and he had not sufficient influence with Senators and judges to keep those gentlemen from opposing him. It is understood, will not make Massachusetts appointments which are not in the interest of the state.

Apart from his political qualifications or disqualifications, Mr. Cobb is considered a very able man. He was in Washington when the tariff bill was framed, and he was one of the members of the committee that reported the action of the bill establishing the tariff Commission.

The AMERICAN has more circulation than all the other evening papers put together.

7,000 MINERS BACK AT WORK

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 2.—Seven thousand men who have been idle pending the settlement of the dispute about blast-furnace powder between the miners and operators in the Pittsburgh district returned to work today, according to reports received here. The other miners have been temporarily employed elsewhere.

As a result of the conference, which has been in session for several days, it was agreed that for the present the miners should continue the use of the black powder which is cheaper than the new powder, and that the operators should permit the miners to send to Harrisburg to request the Department of Mines to postpone the enforcement of its recent order until the miners had obtained the new powder. The miners claim that the black powder is better than the new powder.

Nearly everybody in Boston reads the AMERICAN.

**THIEF RIFLES POOR
BOXES IN CHURCH**

the meanest thief in that district in years. Patrolman Thomas McTiernan reports that the poor boxes in the basement of St. Mary's Catholic Church on Warren street had been pried open while services were being held in the upper auditorium of the church and 25 in pennies taken. The poor boxes which were forced and emptied on a fortnight and the contents turned over to the St. Vincent de Paul Society of the church, to be used to assist the poor of the parish.

SHOE SALE

LABOR DAY DEMONSTRATION
UNION MADE
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

The Above Shoes Cannot Be Obtained Elsewhere for Less Than the Following Prices--\$6, \$4, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$5

BIGGEST SHOE SALE OF ALL SALES

At Our Underpriced Basement Department

3-Hour Sale Friday
10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
350 pairs Little Gents'
tan calf Oxfords and
other shoes, \$4.95

59¢

which must be procured now within a week. All through this ad. you will find bargains—bargains!

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card and the
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value which will all the
conviction of a charge account
the year 1956
to mail at from 25c to the a
good and we warrant to
be absolutely pure. Have you
read them? Their purity is
evidenced by a constantly
increasing sale. Sold only on
Friday (A. M. and P. M.) 1956

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...white and
...\$1.39 a pair.
...**98c**

Cover- 24x24 inches
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...**69c**

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 Regular price
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 16c

10c a Box—Black or Tan

BOSTON AMERICAN

80 AND 82 SUMNER ST., BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 2, 1909

Harvard Athletic
Training

An Interesting Letter from the
"Graduate Manager of Athletics"

This newspaper has pointed out the fact that highly alcoholic drinks—whiskey, gin, brandy and so on—are poisons, or, at best, medicines, and that their sale should be regulated and their consumption discouraged like the sale of consumption of other poisons and drugs.

We believe, and we shall often repeat, that the well-meaning prohibitionist, who tries to control others and makes it impossible to get the temperate drinks, forces men to drink these alcoholic poisons and to become drunkards.

Our readers remember that when a banquet was given to the members of two baseball teams in New York, the managers requested that there be no drink but beer at the dinner, stating that the men could take beer safely, but that other drinks more strongly alcoholic were dangerous.

We print here a letter from William F. Garcelon, of No. 405 Sears Building, Boston, who writes to a member of the staff of the Boston American. Mr. Garcelon is a graduate of Harvard and the "Graduate Manager of Athletics" at Harvard University. He is a lawyer, and for three years has been Republican floor leader in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Mr. Garcelon is himself a distinguished athlete. He says in his letter to the Boston American editor, regarding the use of stimulants in the training of Harvard teams:

Dear Sir—I am glad to accede to your request for a few observations on the use of stimulants in the training of Harvard teams. Whiskey, gin, brandy and similar stimulants are never used, except possibly in case of accident or fainting and then only in the smallest quantities. As a part of our training plans they have no place.

Alc is the only alcoholic drink that is given. This is given not regularly, but only after our contests, during which players may have been under a severe strain. For instance, in the Harvard-Dartmouth football game of 1908 the Harvard players lost an average of seven pounds a man. That evening at dinner each man who desired it was given a bottle of alc. This was not given him as a stimulant to make him feel better then, but as a food that is easily and rapidly assimilated.

By Monday all the players who remained at the training table had regained what they had lost. If a man preferred beer, there would be no objection to substituting that for alc. We never use light wines.

As you see, we do not seek a stimulant so much as we do a wholesome, nourishing food. Athletes are strong young animals and do not ordinarily need even such a mild stimulant as alc. Therefore, it is given to them only occasionally, and then after they have undergone a strain. In the case of football men, they usually have alc at the Saturday night dinner. So far as my observation goes, I would say that the evil of drinking among young men in college does not come through the drinking of beer, but through the drinking of cocktails, whiskey and strong wines. Young men who drink the latter are likely to become exhilarated and excited, lose their heads and commit excesses. The same effects do not follow the moderate drinking of beer.

I might call attention to the fact that there is much less drinking at Harvard than formerly. We hear very little in Boston about disturbances created by Harvard men. I attribute this to the fact that very few Harvard men indulge in hard drinks—perhaps due to the fact that the leaders among the student body frown upon and discourage foolish drinking.

We recommend this letter to intelligent citizens and lawmakers, and to the well meaning but, in our opinion, misguided prohibitionists who compel the secret drinking of alcoholic poisons, because they CAN'T prevent that, and they can prevent the use of milder stimulants.

The man who can do so is wise to drink nothing but water. In that way success comes most quickly. But the majority of men have always taken stimulants of some kind, and they always will, at least for many centuries.

This Harvard athlete and manager of athletics tells us that whiskey, gin, brandy, and so on, are used only as medicines, and then only in the smallest quantities. That is true, and it is also true, as he says, that alc or beer taken in moderation are foods "easily and rapidly assimilated."

It is also true, as he says, that drunkenness in colleges and elsewhere comes from the drinking of cocktails, whiskey and other alcoholic poisons.

Men that believe in real temperance should preach it, practice it, fight the alcoholic poisons, and crowd them out by making it easy to get light beers and light wines in respectable places, and difficult or impossible to get the drinks that are drugs and poisons.

From the moment beer began to be sold extensively in this country drunkenness diminished. In States where prohibition compels secret drinking beer is driven out, whiskey substituted, and drunkenness increased.

Lawmakers who understand human nature should not be hypocrites, and the prohibitionist who would regulate others and unconsciously promote drunkenness should not govern.

LETTERS FROM AMERICAN READERS

HARRIMAN'S CURE

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN.

The public has read much during the past two weeks of E. H. Harriman and his taking the "cure" at Gastein in Germany and of his "after cure."

It is interesting to point a few facts about this famous health resort.

The warm baths at Gastein were known to the Romans, and their curative properties have been famous in Europe for over 400 years. Its climate was water is the main factor in any other place in the world, as well as one of weakness.

This bathing and drinking of the famous health resort is believed to be due to the presence of radium in the water. It was this radium water radium water that Mr. Harriman took his cure. It was followed by an "after cure," as this treatment always leaves one with the same strength and weight and strength. Mr. Harriman came to Gastein for his "cure."

E. H. JONES, M. D.

FRANK FROM WAITERS

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN.

In behalf of the several hundred members of Local No. 50, Waiters' Union of Boston, I desire to extend to you their heartfelt thanks and appreciation for your excellent editorial of June 25th, commenting on the fact that the thousands of waiters in Boston are not getting their just share of the money they are entitled to.

As you have stated, waiters are underpaid and are treated with contempt. It is not only the waiters but the small tip received it would be impossible to exist properly and honestly.

Such conditions as these are sure to do good and are commendable to all persons who are interested in the craft. You have with you the fact and nothing but the fact. I am a consistent reader of your editorial and as well as every other loving American. Fair, fearless, honest and true, all this is required in your editorials.

JOHN J. KEARNEY
Secretary Waiters' Union Local No. 50, Boston, Aug. 30.

Do You Know This Man?

By T. E. POWERS
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And Not Only That, But—

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If It Weren't for Father

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THE NORTH POLE DISCOVERED

A Very Small Thing, and a Very Great Thing.
Practically Worthless, Intellectually Magnificent.

A telegram from Copenhagen announces that an American, Dr. Cook, has discovered the North Pole. This news, if verified, means that one more achievement must be credited to the energy and determination of this mixed race of ours, what we call "The American race."

There is no North Pole, of course. The announcement means that Dr. Cook, fighting hunger, cold, mountains of ice, darkness and solitude, has made his way and has stood for a moment on the spot of the earth's surface where probably no human being has ever stood within history, as known to us.

There is no value from the material point of view in this North Pole discovery. A million acres of such land as there is at the North Pole would not be worth 10 cents.

But in the material worthlessness of the discovery lies its value. The long fight to reach the Pole, the lives and the ships that have gone down in the bleak, desolate, jagged plains of ice, prove that human beings make their greatest efforts, endure the greatest hardships, not for money or any profit, but for glory and an idea.

All men of high courage and ambition will respect this intrepid explorer, and he will be envied by earnest men, as he would not have been envied had he discovered a mountain of gold.

What human beings really long for is noble achievements—the effort to reach the Pole, now crowned with success, PROVES that, and is therefore of infinite value.

What is the North Pole? All sorts of dreams have been dreamed about it. Men have imagined that they would find there a passage leading to the centre of the earth, revealing strange peoples, and they have imagined other foolish things.

But the North Pole and the South Pole are simply two opposite spots on the earth's surface, receiving less of the sun's light and heat than any two other spots. The Poles change, as everything changes. The North Star itself only remains our North Star for a few thousands of years at most, and then, with the circular motion of the Pole, another star becomes the North Star.

Once in 26,000 years the North Pole completes its circle, pointing to different parts of the heavens, and making of different stars the North Star.

Eventually, of course, and perhaps before the sun Alpha, in the Little Bear, now known to us as the North Star, shall have ceased to guide the sailor, and made way for another North Star, men will have conquered this little globe, its climate and its forces. Man's genius will distribute the sun's heat and the earth's water scientifically. Excessive heat from the Equator will be transferred to the Arctic and Antarctic zones.

Really civilized and scientific men will heat and light all of their EARTH as they now heat and light their homes.

The change that we have made in our homes, from the dampness and darkness of the cave dwellers to the warmth and light of to-day, is not as great as the change that perfected man will make in this earth.

The great and beautiful changes ahead of us will come through the power of thought, ambition and energy.

This discovery of the North Pole is valuable because it proves in our people, and in the Human race, continued devotion to the ideal.